THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol. VI. Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, June 23, 1827. No 27.

TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm Albertson.

Elizabeth City, April 7.

New Establishment.

THE sub-cribers having taken the house on road st. next to Mr. Gordan's Fancy, and Stationary Store, respectfully inform the inhabitants of this section of country, that they intend carrying on the Saddlery and Harness Making business in all its various branches. And to those, who favor them with patronage; they promise, their work shall be executed in a style not inferior to any in this, or other states. They have now, and will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment, of

Saddles and Harness,

of different quality, Bridles, Martingales, and every article in their line, all at the Norfolk prices.

Carriages and Giggs will be repaired with painting and trimming in the neatest style, and at the shortest notice.

Mayer & Hodges.

Elizabeth-City, June 16. *Bt*

$200 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be given by the Commissions of Elizabeth-City, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons, concerned in setting fire to the Store of Mr. Abner Williams, of this place.

By order of the Commissioners.

Joseph H. Pool, *Clk.*

Elizabeth-City, June 16. *St*

PORK. FLOUR AND BRANDY.

53 bbls Pork, assorted qualities,
50 do. Flour (family, sup. fine and fine,)
20 do. Apple Brandy.

Just received for sale by

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, May 26.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20.

COFFEE.

1800 lbs prime green Coffee, for sale by

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

June 2.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

State of North Carolina.

Camden County.

IN EQUITY—Spring Term, 1827.

John C. Ehringhaus, Adm'r of William T. Muse, dec. vs. Willie McPherson, & others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Grissan and wife Lovey two of the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Elizabeth-City Star, that the said Thomas Grissan and wife Lovey appear at the next Court of Equity for Camden County, to be held at the Court-House in Camden on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead and answer to the said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Test,

GEO. FEREBEE, *Clk. & M. E. C. C.*

Camden County, June 2.

GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr. Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received his supply of

Spring & Summer Goods,

selected at New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; comprising a splendid assortment of India, French, Italian, Swiss, British, and American manufactures, and a general assortment of *GROCERIES*, &c. &c. &c.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, May 26.

Landed this Day,

from on board the Schr. Mary,

40 bbls. Portland Rum, of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

Just received from Philadelphia via Norfolk,

Ladies' black Prunelle high and spring heel Shoes,
White and col'd sattin and Prunelle Shoes, of the very best quality, full trimmed.

ALSO,

Received by recent arrivals from New-York,

Window Glass, Putty, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Scythe Blades, Sickles, Cross and Pit Saws, &c. &c.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, June 9. *Tf*

NOTICE.

Agreeable to an order of Court passed June Term, 1827.

Will be Sold

before the Court House door in Elizabeth-City, on Tuesday 4th day of September next, a negro man called JOE, who is now confined in the jail of Pasquotank County, as a runaway, to pay prison fees and other expenses.—A description of the aforesaid negro has been given in the Raleigh Star.

WILLIAM GREGORY, *Shff.*

By Joshua A. Pool, *D. Shff.*

June 9, 1827. *tds.*

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

COFFEE.

10,000 lbs. Coffee just received per schr. William & John, Crockett, from St. Domingo, and for sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth-City, June 16.

New Goods.

The Subscribers have received by several late arrivals from the north, their assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods;

it embraces a greater variety of desirable staple and fancy articles than they have hitherto had—among them are—

4-4 and 6-4 plain and figured mull, Jackonet and book muslins,
Fig'd Swiss muslins,
Checked and striped Jackonets,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Diapers,
Table damask and Russia Diapers,
Linen cambrick Hdkfs and Lawns,
Super. and common Prints, in great variety,
Barege Ginghams and Cravats,
Fine black Bombazine, French do.
Lastings for summer Coats,
White and brown Drillings, and various other articles for gentlemens' summer wear.
Furniture and cambrick Dimities,
Marseilles and other counterpanes,
Blk. and col'd Canton crapes, Robes, Shawls, and Scarfs,
Very fine blk. Nankin crapes,
Blk. white, green, straw and pink Italian crapes,
Black, white, lilac, straw, pink, green and other col'd Gimps, Braids, and silk cords,
Assorted col'd Satins & Lutestrings,
Blk. white and assorted colors Gros de Naples,
Plain blk. do. and Levantines,
Gauze and other fancy Hdkfs.
Plain and striped Florentines,
Very fine black Bombazettes,
Swiss collars and Handkerchiefs,
Heavy yellow, red and flag silk P. Handkerchiefs,
19 packages domestic goods, consisting of 4 and 5-4 bleached and brown Sheetings,
3-4 bleached and brown Shirtings,
Plaids, stripes and checks,
33 dozen Fur HATS.

Among them are men's black and drab, and youths' and childrens' Hats of various descriptions.

Wright & Williams

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

JUST RECEIVED

from New-York, per schooner Francis, capt. Smith,

40 bbls. Pork,
Family Flour,
Superfine do.
Fine and cross middling do.
Raisins, &c.
A few kegs Tobacco.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

Leml. C. Moore.

Elizabeth-City, June 16. *Tf*

Whiskey, Pork, and Flour.

We have just received per Schooner Trader, from N. York,

50 bbls. Whiskey.

In Store.

New-York prime Pork,
Superfine and fine Flour.

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

May 5th.

LEGHORN FLATS.

1 Case Leghorn Flats,
1 do. Mens' and boys' Hats.

For sale at low prices.

Wright & Williams.

Constables Blanks.

WARRANTS for Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties.

INSOLVENT BONDS and CASES, printed, and for sale at

THIS OFFICE.

June 23,

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Schools for Teaching Agriculture,

Theoretically and Practically.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.

Dear Sir,—In sending to you for publication in the Farmer, the enclosed letters from Mr. Fellenberg and Mr. Woodbridge, I trust no vanity will be imputed to me, from their frequent application of the terms patriotic and philanthropic, to the views I have suggested relative to new institutions for education in the U. States.

My chief motives in the suggestions and attempts I have made on this subject, have been, the education of my particular family, and the families of those friends, who are partial to institutions out of the atmosphere of large cities, for the education of their children; I therefore have no claim to the epithets which these gentlemen have bestowed on my feeble efforts.

Individual feelings, wishes, and interests, are, however, so necessarily connected with the general effects of a well adapted system of education to the agricultural interests of the union, that it would be impossible to obtain those gratifications and blessings which may be of selfish origin, but by the success of plans which are of a social, and even a national character.

Mr Fellenberg's system, as conducted at Hoffwyl in Switzerland, has appeared to me, from an actual view of its operations and effects, admirably adapted to the great landed and agricultural interests of our country, and to the views of those who see in the cultivation of their own farms, the real sources of personal and permanent enjoyment, and of truly patriotic pursuits.

It would appear to me as much a waste of time, to prove, in detail, that a practical system of education, adapted entirely to rural life, could be most successfully pursued in the country, as that such a system could not be duly developed within the walls of a city or the precincts of a college.

The freedom of the fields, seems indispensable to the formation in early life of all the essential habits of the farmer, as well as to his acquisition at that period of those attachments to his paternal acres, which are the surest pledge of their preservation to his posterity, and the most solid foundation of his attachment to his country.

All the earliest and most durable associations of the mind, are essentially different when formed by man, on his own farm, or native fields, from those which originate in the habits of city life; even his moral principles may be said to be different, in these scenes; or to be so differently directed in their pursuit, as to constitute entirely different characters, and the best writers on education have insisted most on the influence of early associations, in aid of moral principals.

Yet, no education attainable in the U. States, is now adapted to the interests, or the inclinations of those who are the proprietors, or the possessors of the soil.—Some of our systems tend to eminence in the learned professions, others are well adapted to make military men, some also, of late, point to improvement in the mechanic arts, and many profess to prepare for classical and literary attainments, while agriculture, the employment of the greatest number of our citizens, has no where found in the United States, a place of exclusive, or even of particular instruction, where the wealthy might secure to their children their possessions, by the practical knowledge which is necessary to their preservation, and where they would at the same time acquire the moral principles and the tastes which are essential to their enjoyment.

This deficiency in the U. States, it is the object of what (in honor of its founder) may be called the Fellenberg systems, to supply.

The great basis of the plan, is agriculture, taught theoretically and practically, in institutions in the country, with all the concomitant branches of science, which are useful in its pursuit, as the business of life, as well as all that conduces to make its paths pleasant, to those whose resources are not derived solely from their labor and industry.

Its further development is reserved for future numbers.

Your most ob't servant,

A. M.

Washington, April 2, 1827.

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[Copy of a letter from Emanual de Fellenberg to Anthony Morris, Esq.]

Hoffwyl, near Bern, Switzerland, Jaunary 10, 1827.

My Dear Sir,

I regret greatly to learn, from your letter of the 25th of October ult. that my reply to your first letter has been lost—I assure you, sir, that I am deeply impressed with the truth and importance of the observations which you have addressed to me, and the more so, as the solution of the most interesting problem to humanity, appears to me to depend on the manner in which those observations may be reduced to practice in Pennsylvania.

It would afford me peculiar happiness if I could supply, from my institution, the professors and assistants which may be requisite there; but I have only attained, by the efforts of thirty years, and the application of my whole fortune, one complete and connected class of associates and assistants, such as was requisite to realize my plans at Hoffwyl; I have also perfectly succeeded in establishing in different parts of Europe 13 schools for the laboring classes, this success has sufficed to prove that my plans are not Utopian, and that we may expect to realize from them the results to which our views are directed, as soon as the true friends of humanity shall determine to establish institutions proportioned to the importance of the objects of their efforts.

At this time I am entirely alone in the practice of my theory, notwithstanding the colossal reputation which it has pleased divine Providence that Hoffwyl has obtained.

My school for the laboring classes amounts to one hundred and twenty-eight, which, though a large number for my limited fortune, is small, on the scale of utility for which it was designed.

I think, sir, that I have expressed to you verbally the great error I committed in relying too much on the favorable dispositions and aid of my contemporaries, after I should have proved to them the practicticability and efficiency of my plans. The proofs have been made and demonstrated, but my contemporaries have possessed so little of really practical philanthropy, that they have remained satisfied with the demonstration of the problem, without further attention to it, and consequently without giving to it the extensive effect and operation at which I aimed.

Mr. Wm. C. Woodbride, one of your countrymen, has been in my institution three months; I wish you to avail yourself of his information. He is a gentleman of the most excellent character in every essential requisite, and capable of being very useful in the accomplishment of your views; and I beg you to be assured, sir, that nothing in my power will be omitted that may conduce to the advancement of intentions so laudable, philanthropic, and patriotic

EMANUEL DE FELLENBERG.

—

[Copy of a letter from Mr. William C. Woodbridge to Anthony Morris, esq.]

Paris, February 5, 1827.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you, through the medium of Mr. Brown, a letter committed to my charge by Mr. Fellenburg of Hoffwyl, the kindness of Mr. F. has led him to mention my name to you, and leads me to remark that I sympathize entirely in the views and feelings expressed in your communication to Mr. Fellenberg, which he was good enough to shew me, and that I have resolved to devote the remnant of a constitution, greatly impaird our country, in such way as Providence may indicate on my return.

I was originally compelled to visit Europe on account of my health, but have lost no opportunity of gaining information on this subject, which my health and circumstances have allowed me. As you perceive, I have passed three months at Hoffwyl, solely with this object in view, and have only to regret that my partial knowledge of the German language rendered my means of observation imperfect, and that this period (the utmost I could devote) was so inadequate to the study of a system so great in extent, and so complete in its minute arrangements.

Should my limited means and health permit, I design to pass the next summer in Germany, and the following winter in France and Great Britain, in examining the institutions of education, and it will give me great pleasure if I can promote your noble and philanthropic views, either during my residence abroad, or on my return home. Should you favor me with any communications in Europe, I beg you to address them as indicating below, and I shall, on my return, receive letters through my friends, [illegible]

fessor Hare, of Philadelphia, or Professor Silliman, of Yale College.

I am induced, at the request of Fellenberg, to state my views to you, and to suggest that the retired situations of Hofwyl, is deemed by him essential to the success of his plan, and, therefore, to inquire, whether Bristol is sufficiently secluded from the influence of evil examples, and the corrupting intercourse with village society.

I beg you to be assured of my entire devotion to the great objects you have in view, and of my anxious wishes for your success. &c.

Very respectfully, &c.
WM. C. WOODBRIDGE.

On Masonry.

Answer to a letter from a celebrated clergyman in Georgia to a clergyman in North Carolina Transcribed and prepared for the Masonic Mirror.

MY VENERABLE BROTHER,

You say you "have soberly investigated the subject of Masonry, so far as it is within your sight, (and pretended not to judge about what lies beyond your knowledge) and cannot be reconciled to it."—Within your sight, my beloved Elder, and that of the public, there are many glaring imperfections, common to human nature. Permit me to say, that these are departures from the moral principles of the institution, and sometimes occasion expulsion from the fraternity; yet, perhaps, not as often as they should. It is always lamentable to see members of any good institution act below their privileges or contrary to their principles: yet we see this in the political, in the moral and the religious world; while the principles from which they have swerved remain the same. An Arnold, a Burr, a Judas, and a host of others, might be cited in the case.

You also remark, "The nature, and what is essential to masonry, is directly opposite to the Gospel of Christ." What is *essential* to masonry can only be understood by those who are acquainted with its principles. I feel myself prepared to judge of what lies *beyond* the knowledge of all who have not been initiated, and can conscientiously say, that, although masonry does not reach so high as the ever-blessed Gospel, yet, like reason and science, it is not contrary to it.—They all may be dispensed with, or all made as handmaids, subservient to that best of institutions.

You say, "the one conceals and wraps you in *darkness*, the other calls you out of it to marvelous *light*, to walk in the day as a child of the light." *We* are in darkness on that subject until introduced to the light of its knowledge; and if the figure (and our mystery abounds with scriptural figures and allusions) is not too glaring, it may be compared to the pillar of cloud, which was *light* to those acquainted with it, but *darkness* to those who were not in the secret with Moses. Now, it is often inculcated in the lodges that we walk worthy of the vocation wherewith we are called, and according to the morality of the Bible. And it is a favorite text, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven:" by which is meant, not to publish the secrets of the fraternity, but by a well ordered life and upright conversation to glorify God. With regard to entering into the knowledge of the mysteries about which you inquire, I have to say, we have the precedent of great and good men, we have the personal word and assurances of faithful christian brethren, and the information which is to be found in books on the subject, all for our guide.

You ask, "Do not the scriptures command you to come out from the world and be separate? Can you go into the masonic society without that union which the scriptures forbid?" The masonic fraternity is a band of men united for each other's mutual advantage and for the benefit of their families and the world at large. The apostle says, "Do good unto all men, *especially* the *household* of faith." This speciality surely could not injure the rest of mankind. A man has fellowship with his fellow men, first according to the nature of his species: and secondly, according to the principles of compact under which he acts. As, for instance a member of our church professes, on his reception, to be governed by the principles of the Gospel, and to have a special love to the brethren. But is he to love no one else? Is not love to his neighbor, to his country, to his countrymen, to mankind in general, in strict accordance with his obligation as a member of the church? Do we not see our members *associating* with the world, in the musterfield and the camp, in the court-house, in the jury box and the jury room, sometimes shut up for whole night's together, and as directors of banks in secret, and as counsellors of state, and as members of legislatures and of congress sitting whole months together, and sometimes with closed doors; and with classes in colleges—in all these places, and many more, *side by side with unbelievers?* And do they do all this without getting contaminated or defiled? And is the Lodge (where they open and close their meetings with prayer, where the open Bible is one of the first objects you see, and is the foundation of their mysteries) the only place where a brother cannot be trusted with *himself*, his *fellow men*, and his *God?* If we can go wherever business or duty calls us by previous appointment or of choice, and yet not have unchristian union and fellowship with the world—may we not with many and dignified sentiments mix with the fraternity at the Lodge without receiving injury thereby? The apostle tells his Corinthian brethren that if they would altogether avoid the company of sinful men, "*then they must needs go out of the world.*"—We have *fellowship* for a citizen as a fellow-citizen, for a farmer as a fellow-farmer, for man as a fellow-creature, and for a Christian as a fellow-christian. I can but think that I am duly impressed with the exhortation "to walk in love and in fellowship with the brethren." It was not because I loved them less that I became a mason; it was like reading a new book on the subject of humanity or philanthrophy, in which some subjects are touched with new coloring, and some sentiments presented in a varied and improved light. But this with some might be esteemed criminal, as the Bible is all sufficient. Would not this be following the example of the Saracens, who on taking Alexandria, and finding there the seven hundred thousand volumes of Grecian literature, said that if they were contrary to the Alcoran they were injurious, and if according to it they did not need them—and thus commanded that they should be burnt? I *did* wish and *still* wish to increase in knowledge, and by so doing profit the church as well as myself and others in general, and preach to men and to masons standing on their own ground, and thus, by divine assistance, *gain some.*

(To be continued.)

A Picture of England.

It is within the recollection of most of our readers that our country, its resources, manufactures, &c. furnished a fruitful source for the scurrility of many of the English Journals, all of which ridiculed the idea of any thing like a competition from a nation whose existence was comparatively of yesterday.—But it seems the tone of many has recently changed, and it is to be apprehended that they may now go to the other extreme and land us without mercy.

[*Bal. Gaz.*

The London Sunday Times, in speaking of the situation of Great Britain says:—

"It is not our habit to sound the tocsin on light occasions—but we conceive it impossible to view the existing state of this country without more than apprehension and alarm. Twelve years of peace and what is the situation of Great Britain? We have a Ministry without a head! Its members, the antipodes of each other in principle, and equally devoid of confidence. The shipping interest, the cradle of our Navy, is half ruined—our commercial monopoly exists no longer, and thousands of our manufacturers are starving, or seeking hope and redemption in distant lands. We have a debt of near 800 million!—an incubus that rides the country like a nightmare. Taxation to meet the interest of this debt and our public establishments swamp near 60 millions annually!—England is flooded with pauperism, and Ireland in all but open revolt. Last year's revenue was deficient two millions, and no sensible improvement has since occured.

Such is the domestic state of this empire. Do not hostilities in Western Europe hang on a hair? Does not Spain already front us in arms? And is not her gothic trumpet sounding from Badajos to Seville? We have closed the Western Indies against America from feelings of commercial rivalry. Its active seamen have already engrossed an important branch of our carrying trade with the Eastern Indies. Then comes an embargo and a Non-Intercourse Act, from which America would now have less to fear than formerly; for she is no longer dependent on Britain for the supply of her domestic wants. In a few years they will entirely supersede British productions, with the exception perhaps of silk and the finer cotton fabrics. Even now they interfere materially with our manufactures in upper Canada, and South America. They have even reached the Mediterranean, to one point of which, within a few months, 1500 bales of American cotton goods were shipped from Boston!

Peace or war, our commerce, and manufacturing monopoly are no more! Already multitudes of our best workmen have emigrated, bearing their arts and industry to other shores. They swarm through the Northern States of America. Her starred flag is now conspicuous on every sea, and will soon defy our thunder. Her fisheries were formerly the nursery of our seamen. Those of New Foundland and Labrador are almost exclusively engrossed by the Americans. They send annually more than 4000 vessels to these shores, and employ 50,000 seamen in the trade. They are nursed amid the fog and tempests on those inhospitable shores, familiar with every rock and quicksand in that difficult navigation, impenetrable to cold and insensible to hardships.

Let England then look well to herself, and tremble for the fate of Ireland! That island is now a sleeping volcano, the first eroption of which may be terrible. Should an American fleet ride the channel, bayonets and ball cartridges will not keep down the Irish people. *Different legislation must then be tried.* The safety of England may be compromised, and the *justice now denied* will then be rendered from fear. Such a sway is never secure or permanent, it's apprehensions are continually awake. Never was there a period when the efforts of a wise and well constituted ministry were more necessary.

Latest from Greece.

The Cherub arrived at Boston on Thursday from Smyrna.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Smyrna, April 6:

It is said a black flag was flying at Athens, which, if true, we may expect soon to hear of its fall. Lord Cochrane is in Greece, but as yet has taken no decided step. Want of time prevents my forwarding you a copy of the latest news received from Greece."

An article from Constantinople, March 12, rumors that "the Russia Minister was to negotiate a treaty of Commerce between Turkey and the U. States—the latter afterwards to have a Miniter was resident, in consequence of the great increase of her trade in the Levant. Russia acts from friendship, and to promote her commerce in the Black Sea, which the Americans wish to visit—and the agent of a House at Smyrna and an American merchant are already here, with a view to some present purchases."

(Extract from the Hydra Gazette.)

Constantinople, March 12.—It is generally believed here, that one of the first affairs which will occupy the attention of the Russian Ambassador when he will have had his audience, will be the subject of a treaty with the Porte and the U. States, in consequence of which the latter power will have an Ambassador at Constantinople. The increase of the American commerce in the Levant, threatens to supplant in some branches that of other nations there, and must make it desirable to the U. States to be represented in a country where they have such important interests. Russia, for several reasons, is much interested in the success of this negociation, which was entered into several years ago, but has been deferred,—especially on account of the advantages which will be drawn from it by Russia for her commerce in the Black sea. This commerce has already attracted the attention of some American speculators. Orders have been received here for the purchase of divers Russian commodities, and the agent of a house in Smyrna and an American merchant, have lately arrived here with this object in view. Moreover, the intimate union which exists between Russia and the U. States, makes it probable that the ambassador of this first power will be very earnest in stipulating for the interests of his allies.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Editors of the New York Gazette have received by the ship Talma, their regular files of New-Orleans papers to the evening of the 23d ult. inclusive. The schr. Antoinette, recently captured by the Colombian privateer Bolivar, arrived there on the 21st. It appears that in consequence of being short of provisions and water, the Prize Master concluded to come to an anchor off the South West Pass, when the Pilots went on board to their services. They had a conversation with Capt. Bateman, of the Antoinette, and offered to assist him in re-taking his vessel. As soon as every thing was concerted, the captain called in a loud voice for his cutlass and pistols, and prepared to attack the prize crew, when the prize master and six of his men jumped overboard, took hold of the boat and endeavored to reach the brig Amiable Matilda, which was at anchor inside of the bar, and at a short distance; but the men on board of the brig having seen the schooner fire on the boat which was trying to get on board, also fired at her. The Prize master was wounded and his men surrendered. They were taken on board the Antoinette and put in irons. The prize master being severely wounded remained on board the Amiable Matilda, and they had all arrived in New-Orleans. Capt. Bateman states that the day he was taken, the captors threatened to knock him down, but that since they have treated him well, and have not even opened the hatches of the vessel, the prize master having forbidden his men to touch the least thing on board.

The following are the particulars of the murder and piracy which we briefly noticed in our last. They are taken from the Norfolk papers.

Horrid Piracy and Murder.

The Brigantine *Crawford*, of Troy, Mass. *Henry Brightman*, master, sailed from Matanzas on the 28th May, with a cargo of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses, bound to New-York, consigned to G. G & S. Howland, N. York, and Crawford Allyn, Providence, (R. I.)—vessel owned by Samuel Brightman, of Troy, Mass. and having on board the following persons, viz:—Henry Brightman, master; Mr. Robinson, of Conn. supercago; Edmund Dobson, of Somerset, Mass. mate; Jos Dolliver of Salem Mass, seaman; Alfred Bignall, of Providence, R. I. do; Oliver Potter, do; Nathan ———, do; Stephen Gibbs, a black man, cook; two men, one an American, the other an Englishman, carpenters; a Frenchman named Alexander Tardy; three Spaniards, who called each other on the passage, Courro, Pepe, and Felix, (believed to be assumed names,) and a Frenchman named Ferdinand Ginoulhiac, a native of St. Hypolite, Department du Gard, passengers.

Upon coming on board, the four pirates named above, brought with them a box, said by them to contain $27,000 in Doubloons, but since that period, nothing has been heard of it.

On the 1st of June, about 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, the three Spaniards named above, headed by Tardy, commenced the murder and destruction of their comrades, by stabbing Capt. Brightman, when asleep in the cabin, who rushed upon deck and immediately expired.—Mr. Robinson, the supercargo, aroused by the cries of murder, and the yells of the murderers, jumped through the cabin window into the sea, and was no more seen; Mr. Dobson, mate, who had the watch on deck, but being much indisposed, (as he believes from poison or something of that nature, administered by the murderers on the preceding day, to him and others) was lying asleep on the quarter deck; the noise aroused him, when he fled to the main rigging, and was going aloft. They ordered him down and immediately stabbed him, but not dangerously, his life being spared, as his services would be required as a navigator. Joseph Dolliver, who with the crew and several passengers slept on deck, but had gone aloft, was then called down, stabbed in the rigging, and instantly thrown overboard; another seamen jumped overboard and a cry for assistance was heard, either from him or Mr. Robinson, but no attention was paid to it. The other seamen and the two carpenters were dispatched and thrown overboard, but the cook, who had also been stabbed, and had fled aloft, where he lay concealed in the foretop, until day light, was called down and promised his life, as his services also were important to them. He was then employed in wiping up the blood with which the deck, sails, &c. were much stained.

Tardy, we omitted to state, came on board the Crawfrod in the character of a Physician, Capt. Brightman having been indisposed. It appears that he had been pursuing the business of a Dentist at Havana; he subsequently took passage with the three Spaniards, for N. York. The life of Mr. Ginoulhiac was spared, because he was a countryman of Tardy. Ginoulhiac states, that he was a Merchant or Shop-keeper at Matanzas and was going to New-York to purchase goods for his establishment.

Immediately after the murder, Tardy assumed the command of the brig, and threatened the mate, Mr. Dobson, that if he betrayed him, he would put him to instant death. All the papers of the brig were then destroyed, her name erased from the stern, and Spanish papers, colors, &c. which had been provided for the occasion by Tardy, were substituted.

The papers consisted of a passport, with a roll of equipage, (manifestly counterfeits or forgeries, from the many erasures in them) from Don Jose de Alcalary Guerra, Collector of the Island of Cuba, to Capt. Don Alexander Tardy granting him permission to proceed in the Brigantine *Alias*, of 130 tons burden, from Havana to Hamburg, with 5 hands; viz. John Pablo, Ramon Dias, Esteban Gonzales, Manuel Rodriguez and Simon Smith. Tardy now determined to proceed to Hamburg, to dispose of the vessel and cargo; but the mate representing to him that there was not a sufficiency of provisions and water to perform that voyage, he ordered him to steer for St. Mary's in Georgia, in preference to Savannah or Charleston, in which last places T. said he was known, and suspicions might be awakened if he went there. Contrary winds preventing the brig's gaining St. Mary's, T. was prevailed upon, at the suggestion of the mate, to proceed to the Chesapeake, where he was assured he might obtain supplies, without any fear of examination or detection. When off Cape Henry on Monday last, the Brig was spoken by a Bay pilot, who in reply was informed that she was from Cuba, bound to Hamburg, but was short of provisions, and compelled to put in for a supply. The pilot offered his services to bring the vessel in, but they were declined. A Hampton Pilot afterwards came on board at whose suggestion the brig was bro't up to Old Point.

The utmost caution was observed by Tardy, during the time the pilot was on board, to prevent the mate having any private communication with him, lest he should betray him, to insure which he never absented himself a moment, but followed the mate to whatever part of the vessel the discharge of his duty called him.

Having anchored under Old Point, whilst the men were aloft furling sails, Mr. Dobson proposed to go ashore for provisions. Tardy objected, saying that he would go himself, and send him some butter, eggs and soft bread. The mate then asked his assistance in lowering the boat from the stern, telling T. that if he would go below and dress, he would get the boat in readiness and haul her alongside, and that he need be under no apprehension from him.—As soon as the boat touched the water, Dobson sprang into her, and having an oar, pushed off from the brig. T. calling out to him and asking if he intended to betray him, to which he made no reply, but continued sculling for the shore, on reaching which he gave information to the commanding officer at Fortress Monroe, who dispatched about with an armed force to the brig; previous to their arrival, Tardy, manifesting great uneasiness, hailed a small schr. lying convenient to the brig, to get their boat, for the purpose of sending the three Spaniards ashore to look for Mr. Dobson. Upon discovering the boat from the Fort coming off, he went below, and with a razor cut his throat in such a manner as to cause immediate death.

The three Spaniards were taken ashore in the schr's boat and made their escape, but were arrested the next day and lodged in jail at Hampton. When their pursuers came up on them, a pistol was presented at them, when two of them immediately fell upon their knees, the other took to his heels and was with difficulty overtaken.

The three Spaniards concerned in the horrid butchery on board the brig Crawford were brought over from Hampton on Friday night and committed to the jail of this Borough. Their names are, *Felix Barbeita*, *Hilario*, *Casaris*, alias *Pepe*, and *Morando*, alias *Courro*.

On Saturday the prisoners were brought before the Mayor, John Holt, E-q. for examination, and to take the evidence of the mate and French passenger.

The prisoners were each interrogated through an interpreter (Professor Fay,) whether they had any thing to say in reply to the evidence. As it might be supposed they professed innocence, and threw all the guilt upon the miserable suicide Tardy. One of them said, that he and his two companions had no other view in going in the vessel than to see the cities of N. York and Philadelphia, and to purchase a vessel for which purpose they had taken along with them $17,000 in specie which they put in charge of the American captain, but that he made away with it, probably the connivance of Tardy, but a dispute arising between the captain, they got words that they awoke

companions, and they found the American captain threatening Tardy, with a brace of pistols and a dagger; that they took the arms away from the American, which Tardy afterwards getting possession of, murdered his antagonist and one or two others, and he supposed it probable the rest jumped overboard from fright!—Another said he was asleep under the boat the whole time, and knew nothing of what occurred till the next morning; and the third expressed his astonishment that he, an honest man, going passenger in a vessel, about his lawful business, should be accused of so horrid a crime!

They evinced not the least concern for their situation, but were quite at their ease. *Felix* appears to be about 35 years of age, and is much the worse looking of the three having an expression in his swarthy, cadaverous features not easily mistaken. *Courro* and *Pepe* are about 25; the former has nothing striking in his countenance except the length and monotony of the face, the convex surface of which is unbroken, save by a long, strait, rounding nose, and an oval shaped mouth, from the eyes to the chin. *Pepe* is of short stature, but well made, and has an air of shrewdness and vivacity; it is believed, however, that he is the most hardened villain of the three, as he boasted to Mr. Ginoulhiac that "he had the honor of killing Capt. Brightman and the Irishman, with his own hands." They are all doubtless professed bravoes, whose trade is blood.

They were all three sent back to the jail where they are held subject the Federal authority. The circuit Court of the U. S. is now in session at Richmond, and should the documents touching the case have been forwarded in time to reach the Judge before the Court adjourns, it is expected the prisoners will be ordered there for trial.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, June 23, 1827.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS BELL, Esq as a candidate to represent this county in the Senate at the next Legislature.

It is expected that the Rev.

HENRY HOLMES, will preach in the Court-House in this place to-morrow.

It was thought that the three Spaniards who committed the horrid murder on board the brig Crawford (an account of which is given on the opposite page) would be ordered to Richmond to take their trial before the District Court of the U. States, then in session in that city. But a Richmond paper states that the Grand Jury has been several days discharged—and it is extremely improbable that a new Jury will be empannelled for the purpose. Their case is expected, therefore, to lay over till the next term.

The President of the U. States has issued his Proclamation, dated the 7th inst. announcing that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, within the U. States, are suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of the subjects of his Holiness the Pope, and the merchandize of the produce or manufacture of his dominions imported in the same to this country; the suspension to take effect from the 30th May last, and continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of the vessels and merchandize of the U. States shall be continued, and no longer.

$3,000 *Prize.*—One half of the Three Thousand Dollar Prize, drawn in the *Virginia State Navigation Lottery*, on Wednesday last was sold at HATCHER'S OFFICE, to a gentleman in this Borough, where the Cash was paid for the same, immediately on presentation.

[*Nor. Beacon.*

The United States' Ship *Cyane*, from a cruize of eighteen months, on the coast of Brazil, arrived in the Delaware on Friday evening last, bound to Philadelphia—all well on board.

The following extract of a letter from Carthagena, dated 12th of May, was received by the Editors of the New-York Gazette:

"It gives us great pleasure to state that there is every prospect of an immediate restoration to tranquility. The British Minister Mr. Cockburn, and President Bolivar, are coming down here in the British Frigate Aurora, and will proceed immediately to Bogota. Bolivar will, it is understood resume his station as President of the Republic, and has given up all his views about the Bolivian Constitution, which we are very happy to hear."

Great preparations were making at Carthagena to receive Bolivar.

At an annual meeting of the Pasquotank County Auxiliary Colonization Society, held agreeable to public notice, in the Court House at Elizabeth-City, on Monday the 4th day of June, 1827, the following persons were unanimously elected the officers thereof for the ensuing year.

Isaac Overman, President.
Wm. Martin, first } Vice-Presd'nt.
Aaron White second }
Benjamin Sutton, Treasurer.
John C. Ehringhaus, Secretary.

MANAGERS.

Charles Grice, esq.
Charles R. Kinney, esq.
Caleb White,
William Murphy,
William Bedgood,
Joshua A. Pool.

The Board of Managers of the preceding year made the following report

The Managers of the Pasquotank County Auxiliary Colonization Society respectfully

REPORT

That they have received during the year ending on the 7th day of May last, the sum of $104—of which the sum of $100 has been transmitted to the Parent Society at Washington City. They also report, that during that period 34 persons of color have by them been sent to Liberia from this, and the adjoining county of Perquimans.

The managers cannot omit this opportunity to congratulate the Society on the success and prospect of the Colony. It is believed that the history of the world, will not afford an example of success, comparable to that of the Liberian Colony.

Its most sanguine supporters could not have anticipated, that in ten years from the first formation in this country, that a Colony, would have been established on the coast of Africa, fully able to defend itself from hostile incursions; to aid in the most efficient manner in suppressing upon an extended line of sea coast the traffic in slaves and to export $40,000 in one year. Yet all this has been done, with no other aid, than that derived from voluntary benefactions. The Colony at this time consisting of about five hundred souls, exhibits one of the most flourishing and happy communities to be found. Want is unknown among them, and religion and virtue, it is believed, have a greater influence upon them, than upon any society of equal numbers in any part of our own happy land.

What has already been done, proves in the most conclusive manner, the practicability of colonizing the free people of color and furnishes a satisfactory answer to the objections of those, whose liberality has been withheld under a belief that it would have been useless. It will readily be assented that no society can have a more benevolent object; and aside from that consideration, it is believed, that in a political point of view the destiny of the Colony is intimately connected with the most important interests of our own country. It serves to open new channels of commerce, to enlarge the field of science and to place an unfortunate and degraded race of human beings in a situation, where they can reap the rewards of industry & virtue.

Efficient support for a few more years, will render the Colony the retreat of the free people of color; its improving commerce, while it increases the facility of emigration, will proportionally diminish the expense.

Under these circumstances the Managers solicit for the society that aid from a generous and enlightened public which the importance and benevolence of the object demand, and confidently hope, that they will not have appealed in vain.

Signed
CHARLES R. KINNEY,
on behalf of the Managers.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting with the Managers report be published in the Elizabeth-City Star, and a Copy thereof transmitted to the agent of the parent Society at Washinton City.

By order,
JOHN C. EHRINGHAUS, *Sec'y.*

American Colonization Society.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes the following interesting view of the condition of the colony of Liberia, in Africa, in relation to the subject of education. It certainly presents a most cheering prospect to the Christian and philanthropist, and is eminently calculated to engage the good wishes of the people of the United States in behalf of an establishment which is destined, we trust, to be the medium of dispensing the light and blessings of Christianity to that vast and benighted region.

Schools in operation in Liberia.

1 Boys' School of Monroe.
W. W. Steward, Teacher—Scholars 27.

2 Girls' School of Monroe.
Elizabeth Jackson, Teacher—Scholars 28—Branches taught, Reading, Writing, Spelling, the principles of Religion and Needlework.

3 School for liberated African Boys. Scholars 41.

4 School for liberated African Girls--Scholars 21--Branches taught, Spelling, and Reading. These Girls have better aptitude for learning than Boys.

5 Missionary School for native children.
Messrs. Cary and Lewis, Teachers—Scholars about 50—most of the Boys in this School are sons of the principal native individuals in the country! More than half can read the New Testament intelligibly, and understand the English language as well as the children of the settlers of the same age!! Christian Philanthropists, pause and reflect on this school!

6 Caldwell School, for both sexes.
R. H. Sampson, Teacher—Scholars 35. This is a private School.

Six Schools—Scholars 202.

The above is a statement to which the friends of the Colonization Society respectfully invite the attention of the American People.

It is directed particularly to the Ministers of the Gospel throughout the country. By all that is dear to America and Africa, these ministers are implored to make a zealous animated appeal to their congregations, on the Sabbath nearest the 4th of July. May Heaven impress the Ministers of the Gospel with a deep sense of their responsibility to this Colony, and bless their exertions to its permanent benefit.

It is hoped by the Managers of the Society that a large expedition of Colonists will be sent out this season, and at an early period after the 4th of July.

The U. S. sloop Florida arrived here on Saturday from Washington bound for Savannah, to carry thither Doctor Todson, who has been appointed to supply the place of Doctor Peaco, deceased, as Agent for the African Colonization Society.—On the arrival of Dr. T. at Savannah he will take passage in the ship Norfolk, which vessel it will be recollected is waiting at that port, to take out the captured Africans to Messurado. The Florida is expected to sail this afternoon.

[*Norfolk Herald of Monday last.*

A CHALLENGE!—In the New York Commercial of Monday, we find the following challenge from the German to the American Chess Player. Even with the advantage which the challenger proposes to give, the contest can hardly be said to be equal, the German having had the experience of almost as many *years* as the American has had of *days*.

[*Balt. Amer.*

☞ The GERMAN AUTOMATON, at Baltimore, having heard of the fame of his AMERICAN BROTHER, at New York, hereby challenges him to single combat, like a gallant knight, being determined to maintain the proud ascendancy he has heretofore held among his species. In conformity to the wishes of his numerous friends in N. York, he will play fifteen games in the exhibition room of his antagonist for two hundred dollars each game, the sum of three thousand dollars to be deposited in the U. States' Bank at N. York, by the friends of each party—the American to be allowed the advantage of a castle each game, and the entire receipts of the exhibition, thereby enabling him to establish his reputation and acquire a handsome sum of money. Should this challenge be accepted, he will be in N. York as soon as practicable, of which due notice shall be given by his patron.

JOHN MAELZEL.

Fate of Prime Ministers.—There was published in England in 1771, a concise history of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, from the Conquest to the Reformation, which concludes with the following remarkable statement:

"I shall conclude this short abstract of history (says the author) with the observation of as wise a politician as ever England bred, that there never was yet a prime minister of Britain, but either broke his own neck, or his master's, or both, unless he saved his own by sacrificing his masters. As the reader may perhaps be desirous to behold at one view, the divers casualties of the sundry prime ministers, above mentioned, I have here subjoined a table of them.

PRIME MINISTERS.

Died by the halter	8
Do. by the axe	10
Do. by *sturdy beggars*	3
Do. untimely by private hands	2
Do. in imprisonment	4
Do. in exile	4
Do. penitent	1
Saved by sacrificing their master	4
Sum total of Prime Ministers to the Restoration	31

Selected Summary.

William H. Crawford, late Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed by Gov. TROUP Judge of the Superior Court for the Northern District of Georgia, in place of the Hon. John M. Dooly deceased.

The U. States' Schr. Grampus, Lieut. Com. LATTIMER, arrived at Pensacola on the 19th ult. from a cruise.

A June Frost.—On the night of the 1st inst. the neighborhood of Greensburg, Pa. was visited by a very severe frost, which totally destroyed the beans and corn in the gardens and fields. In some instances, it will be necessary to re-plant whole fields of the latter grain, and this frost chronologers will not fail to note as one of the many and severe changes to which our climate is subject.

A Mr. Snorer was recently Married to a Miss Sleep. A punster said, "what a flock of dreams will be produced."

Important to Snuff-takers.—A provincial paper says that a gentleman in Devonshire has invented what he calls a snuff-pistol; it has 2 barrels, and being applied to the nose, and touching a spring under with the fore finger both nostrils are instantly filled, and a sufficient quantity driven up the head to last the whole day!—*Lon. Pa.*

United States Senator.—The Legislature of Massachusetts, on the 8th inst. elected the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER a member of the Senate of the U. States, in the place of Mr. Mills, whose term of service expired in March last.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, June, 23.

Bacon—8 cents per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 75.
Do. Apple—42 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 43.
Gin—Country, 45 a 48.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—37 cts.
Wheat—none.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 45 cents.
Flaxseed—none.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 40 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—10 a 12½.
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $6 50 to 7.
Lard—10 cents per pound.
Meal—per bushel, 50.
Molasses—per gallon, 33 cts.
Pork—prime per bbl. $10.
Pork—mess per lb. $15.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 a 65 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

16th, Schr. Jones & Samuel, Hawes, from Guadeloupe via St Thomas, in ballast. Left at Point Petre, 24th ult brigs Gen. Macomb, Douglass, of Newbern, to sail for New York 20th inst; Globe, L. Sawyer, of and for Portland, discharging; Martha, S. Insley, of and for Portland, taking in cargo; Favorite, Gray, of and for Portland, in 10 days; Actress,' Storrley, for Boston, discharging. Schrs. Ostrich, C. Burges, of Portsmouth, Mass for N. Carolina in 2 days; Herald, R. Dutch, of N. York, for St Thomas, discharging. The schr. Kingston, Pedrick, from this port touched 21st to leeward of Point Petre. Capt P. stated that in lat. 33, lon. 70, he fell in with the wreck of the schr. Elmira, of Pitston, full of water, mainmast gone and no person on board; blowing very heavy, he was not able to board her.

Left at St. Thomas the 28th ult. brig Eliza, Patrick, to sail next day for Maraguez; schr. Kingston, Pedrick, waiting an offer. Arrived 26th, schr. New-Sophronia, with loss of the captain, Edward S. Linnell, who died four days out from St Domingo. Also, arrived same day, Capt. Ralph, J. Linzey, from Gibraltar, crew in a state of mutiny. Arrived 27th, Capt. Small, with a cargo of staves and shingles—had not sold.

Capt. Hawes spoke June 11th, in lat. 32, 46, lon. 76, 30, the ship Triton, of Portsmouth, 12 days from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool.

" Schr. Francis, Smith, from New-York, with merchandize.

18th, Sloop, Wellington, Williams, from Charleston, in ballast.

20th, Schr. Carpenter's Sons, Hackett, from Charleston, in ballast.

21st, Schr. Kitty Flower, Ashbee, from Norfolk, with merchandize to M. Cluff.

DEPARTED.

21st, Schr. Mary, Stroat, for Newport, shingles by John A. Shaw, & Co.

" Schr. Jones & Samuel, Hawes, for Mattamuskeet.

22d, Schr. John Rodmon, Butler, for Charleston, with corn by Wright & Williams.

" Schr. Francis, Smith, for Boston, corn by L. C. Moore and I. Fearing.

" Schr. Carpenter's Sons, Hackett, for Plymouth, N. C.

ORDINANCES

Passed by the Commissioners of Elizabeth-City at a meeting held at the Office of Charles Grice, esq. on the 20th of June, 1827.

Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Elizabeth-City, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That the Ordinance passed by the Commissioners of Elizabeth-City, in the year 1824, respecting the running at large of horses in the streets of Elizabeth-City, shall be in force from and after the 30th inst.

Be it further ordained, That each & every person summoned as a witness before the Police Magistrate, failing to attend, shall be fined one dollar, for each and every offence.

By order of the Commissioners.

TESTE,
Jos. H Pool, *Clk.*
Elizabeth-City, June 23. *Et*

MORE HERRINGS.

I have just received, and offer for sale,
114 barrels Herrings, warranted to be of the best quality.—Price $4 per barrel.

Also,

Offer for rent the house formerly occupied by Jos. Bartholomew.

Asa Rogerson.
Elizabeth-City, June 23.

NOTICE.

Runaway on the 11th inst. without any provocation, my apprentice JAMES SMITH. I hereby forewarn any person from employing, harboring or supporting him in any way whatever, under the penalty of the law in such case made and provided.

Charles Harrell.
Elizabeth-City, June 23 *Bt*

Elizabeth-City Academy.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a large and commodious room in the Elizabeth-City Academy has been appropriated to the Female Department by the Trustees, and that the number of Pupils is no longer limited.

BENJ. SUTTON, *Treasurer.*
Elizabeth-City, June 23. *Tt*

Landing this Day

from on board the schr. Kitty Flowers, Capt. Ashbee,

65 bbls. superfine Flour,
25 bbls. Family do. red S,
25 " Middlings,
30 " mess and prime Pork,
8 kegs of Tobacco,
20 bbls. apple Brandy,
10 " Cordial,
3 doz. Bitters,
6 crates stone Ware assorted.

Mathew Cluff.
Elizabeth-City, June 23.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same on or before the 10th of July, otherwise their several accounts and notes will be placed in Officer's hands for collection.

Alphens Fobes, jr.
Elizabeth-City, June 23.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

The following beautiful lines, are from the "Minerva," of 1825.

When Hope's fairy fingers are straying
O'er the chords of the youthful heart,
And fancy in prospects displaying
The bliss that new years may impart;
When sweet feelings are ever unspringing,
And the pulses all joyously beat,
When each day a new treasure is bringing,
Oh, then indeed life is most sweet!

When the torch of affection just lighted,
Burns bright on the alter of truth,
Ere the cold, selfish world yet has blighted
One innocent feeling of youth;
When earth seems a garden unfading,
When flowers cling around our glad feet,
When no cloud our bright heaven is shading,
Oh, then indeed life is most sweet!

When the cold breath of sorrow is sweeping
O'er the chords of the youthful heart,
And the youthful eye dimmed with strange weeping,
Sees the vision of fancy depart;
When the bloom of young feeling is dying,
And the breast throbs with passion's fierce strife,
When our sad days are wasted in sighing,
Who *then* can find sweetness in life!

When unkindness or coldness has faded,
The pure, undefiled light of love,
And the mists of the cold world have shaded
The dreams that around our hearts move;
When earth seems a wide waste of sorrow,
No longer with bright blessings rife,
When we look but for clouds on each morrow,
Who *then* can find sweetness in life?

IANTHE.

From the Boston Statesman.

The Husbandman's Song.

The bird hath made her grassy home
In the green tree at my door,
And the singing bee doth thither come
To gather his sweet store.
His drowsy and contented lay
Haunteth the summer air,
E'en till the gentle fall of day
His pleasant hum is there,
And myriad minstrels, all day long
Pour in mine ear their quiet song—
The untroubled current of my life
Flows far from the mad din of strife,
The world's loud triumphs are unknown
To those around my threshold-stone.

When the birds that haunt my cottage-eaves
Are abroad upon the plain,
And the dewy light steals thro' the leaves
That darken my low pane;
And under the broad woods, the fawn
Starts from her leafy lair,
And the lark goes to meet the dawn
Far in the misty air,
Then with a merry heart, I raise
My song of cheerfulness and praise,
And with a gladdened step, go forth
To gather in the fruits of earth,
And when the sultry day goes by
Sweet is slumber to mine eye.

To My Harp.

Oh! wild and dulcet rang thy notes,
In Pleasure's happier days;
And sweet thy winning music flowed,
When whisp'ring gladsome lays!
Oh! high thy mingled measure stole,
When Beauty fired the song,
And I would love thy tuneful strings,
And the sweet strain prolong.
Sweet was thy song at evening heard,
And Love—sweet Love, admired,
While raptures high my bosom swell'd,
And heavenly joys inspired.
But Love and Beauty tore away
One of thy golden strings—
And now no Love inspires the lay,
The lay the Minstrel sings.
Sad is my lot—but oh! in thee,
What comfort do I find!
With thee, I'll tread life's narrow path,
By thee, to all resigned!
Oh! then, my Harp, when I forget,
Thy soft and hallowed lay—
May no sweet smile of joyous hope,
Gild my departing day! C.

Raleigh, Nov. 22.

From the Philadelphia Album.

Love and Reason.

Love that's unrestrain'd by reason,
Like the rapid Grecian fire,
Warmly rages for a season,
But its embers soon expire.
Yet if reason, o'er presuming,
Plays too much the prophet's part,
Loose his light wings quickly pluming,
From the tyrant will depart. SYDNEY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New-England Inquirer.

"He don't work it Right."

When upon a long winter evening I happen to step into a bar-room, and find half the men in the neighborhood smoking cigars, telling stories, and heating the flip iron, instead of being with their families, instructing their children, listening while they read some useful book or improving their minds by reading themselves, I should say, if I had a little more courage or good old yankee frankness, gentlemen, you—*don't work it right*

When at another time I see a florid-faced wayfaring man walking briskly up to the bar and hear him say, in the true whiskey style, "Landlord, give us a good glass of grog," thinks I to myself I guess—*he don't work it right.*

When I have frequent occasions to pass by a public house and always observe a collection of long-bearded, rum-looking, garment-tattered men about the premises, I am certain that they—*don't work it right.*

And when I step of an errand and see the bar-tender, under the eye of his employer, dealing out sling and bitters to persons who have already taken twice as much abroad as they can safely carry without foundering, I go away saying to myself, nobody here—*works it right.*

When I go into a store, and find a dozen hangers-on, huddled about the stove and telling large stories, and smell the fumes of whiskey, and see the glass upon the counter with brown sugar sticking to the inner surface, I have more than half a mind to beckon the trader aside, and whisper in his ear, Friend you—*don't work it right.* "If you permit such things, the more sober and respectable of your customers will leave you."

When I meet a transient acquaintance on the side walk, and he seizes my hand and is so glad to see me, and I discover a junk bottle of cider brandy partly concealed under his coat, I know what I think—*he don't work it right.*

When I overtake a footman in a snowy day, who tells me that he has travelled far, and I give him a seat in my sleigh, and he being to the windward, my olfactory nerves are saluted as if I had taken in a barrel of stale whiskey, "Thinks I to myself" Who is he? Where did he come from; Sure, in taking up such a grog-bruiser, I *hav'nt worked it right*

When I see a man stirring up sling five miles from home and letting his team stand at the door an hour, after having been out all day in the cold, without anything to eat, cruel master, says I to myself—*he do'nt work it right.*

When I see a carbuncled faced veteran in the wars of Bacchus shouldering his last half bushel of rye and carrying it a mile to the distillery to barter it for a quart of "kill all," when his children at home have nothing to eat and his wife, brooding over three embers, is wishing she had died before she married him, need I take up your ink and type in saying, that—*he don't work it right.*

When, just in the wake of a terrible snow storm, two or three shivering and half clad children, whose father I know to be a drunkard, come in with their basket, to beg a little cold victuals and a few crusts of bread, O how my heart pities them and how am I tempted to say something much stronger and harsher, than that their reprobate parent—*don't work it right.* PROMPTER JR.

Saturday Evening.

Another week has flown over the variegated field of Time, and its votaries have plucked the rose and the thistle the joys and the sorrows of a wayward world.—The chequered drama of life still goes onward to its final and closing scene; but none truly realize what may be the next play, when the curtain of Death shall be raised and the prospects of a future existance be disclosed.

But for this life—we speak not of those conflicting sentiments which agitate the minds of theological controversialists—we turn not upon the realms of poetical imagination concerning another—we speak but of those plain facts which operate in this life, as though there was no hereafter. We would ask of the enthusiastic boy, who imagines that all before him is bright—we would inquire of the son of ambition, whose schemes are founded, as he believes, upon a rock, how much they have either of them progressed in the road of their choice—to the miser, we would propound the question, whether the increase of his hoard have saved him from the gnawings of conscience—to the dishonest, whether he sleeps more soundly, or is relieved from his ugly dreams—to the son of genius, whether the wreath of laurel is nearer within his grasp—to the politician, if his schemes are at their successful acme—and to the fortunate lover, whether he has realized bliss, or disappointment, when he has obtained his bauble.

If all these earthly pleasures, which occupy so much of our hopes, and over which the nurse of fancy so affectionately bends, are found like the bright clouds which are above us, to be a fund compound of vapour upon inspection, let us turn from our profitless pursuits, to an acquaintance with ourselves, our frailties, our imperfections, our disappointments, our vices, and trim our lamps to light more distinctly our neglected shrine of virtue. Let us call in our thoughts which now are hastening over the barren rocks for speculation, and centre them around the bower of home, the castle of self-contemplation. Would, that each upon a Saturday evening would hold communion with himself: that he would sketch forth the path of error upon the tablet of memory, and with a correcting touch, amend its faults, and resolve upon watchfulness—what more magnificent spectacle could be presented, than that of the inhabitants of a world retiring at a given period from the busy scenes of life, to hold converse with themselves, from which they should come forth, "like giants refreshed with wine," to go onward in their panoply of good resolutions to a contest with the blandishments and specious allurements of vice. Each Saturday evening would find them advancing in the march of virtue, and primitive days of purity and innocence, would, in the course of years, again come round to hallow time and eternity.

A Profitable Subscriber.

When Mr. Holt, a printer, established his newspaper in New-York, in 1796, a person in the vicinity of Albany, who was wealthy, but celebrated for his narrow, penurious disposition, became one of its earliest subscribers. At the end of the first year, the editor sent his account for the yearly subscription, urging a request that it might be settled the first convenient opportunity. No answer, however, came. The bills were sent regularly for 18 years, but with the same success;—till at length, Mr. Holt, as well may be supposed, got out of all patience with his customer, had the whole account made out and sent to him; adding to the foot thereof, that if it was not immediately paid, he would put it in suit, and discontinue sending any more newspapers. The subscriber having read over the account, exclaimed, with a disdainful sneer,—"What an ungrateful puppy! I was one of the first that encouraged his paper, by subscribing;—have continued it ever since;—and this is the return he makes me.

ANECDOTE.

In the month of August, 1799, Le Sugg, the ventriloquist, was at Kew, in England Collecting some old rags which he formed into the shape of a child, he went into a baker's in the town, where the oven was heated for rolls. The other, watching an opportunity exclaimed, "You little devil, I will not be plagued with you any longer,' and immediately threw the supposed child into the flames.—The cries increased for a moment, and then died away. The baker, frantic, exclaimed, 'Oh, you villian!' The ventriloquist running into the street, the baker followed him, crying, 'Stop him! stop him! he is a murderer; he is a murderer; he has thrown his child into my oven.' The women also loaded him with execrations. Being taken before a magistrate, he made him acquainted with the trick; and he requested him to use his power, and bring the child before him. The ventriloquist said it was in the baker's pocket; from whence, as the baker supposed he again heard it cry, he ran off exclaiming. It is the devil! it is the devil!'

Byrons testimony for the Bible.—The following lines were written by Lord Byron, a short time before his death, on the blank leaf of a Bible. A record of the convictions of such a man on this subject, and prepared at such a time, is full of important instruction.

Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries—
Happiest they of human race
To whom (their) God has given grace,
To read, to hear, to hope, to pray,
To lift the latch, to force the way,
And better had they ne'er been born
Than read to doubt, or read to scorn.

The Tomb.—A *Tomb*, it has been justly said, is a monument situated on the confines of both worlds. It at once presents to us the termination of the inquietudes of life, and sets before us the image of eternal rest. 'There,' in the elegant expressions of Job, 'the wicked cease from troubling and there the weary are at rest. There the prisoners meet together; they hear not the voice of the oppressor. The small and the great are there; and the servant is free from his master. It is very remarkable, that in all languages, and among all nations, death has been described in a style of this kind; expressed by figures of speech which convey every where the same idea of rest, or sleep, or retreat from the evils of life. Such a style perfectly agrees with the general belief of the soul's immortality, but assuredly conveys no high idea of the boasted pleasures of the world. It shows how much all mankind have felt this life to be a scene of trouble & cares; and have agreed in opinion, that perfect rest is to be expected only in the grave."

American Shipping.—The cheapness with which vessels are constructed in the United States, and the small expense at which they are navigated, in connection with the enterprising spirit of our countrymen, are the causes of the great extension of our commerce. It may be recollected, that the French government, a year or two since, ordered an investigation to be made into the condition of their merchant service, and that a report was published which represented the great advantages the Americans enjoyed over them in the economical navigation of their vessels. In the British House of Commons it has been recently acknowledged, not only that our vessels cost but little more than half what the British pay, per ton, but that the expenses of sailing them are about one third less. The average cost per ton of building a ship in England is from $60 to 70; and in this country it does not exceed $30 to 40. The expenses of a British three masted vessel for three months, including captain, men and provisions, is estimated as equal to $935: while those of an American vessel of equal size are one third less.—[*N. Y. D. Adv.*

The Evening Post, in closing an account of the Union Races, remarks—"It will not be denied that the Southern sportsmen have fairly beaten us this time. Two of the three regular purses ($800 and $500) have been won by the Southern horses.—Add to this the three year old match colt race, which was run last week, and the sweepstakes on Wednesday, in both of which Southern bred nags were the victors. It is to be presumed they have in some measure gained the ground they lost on former occasions. There is no room, however, for discouragement. We have the materials, but not the experience in training or managing.—There, the groom and stable boys remain with their charge, side by side, from one end of the year to the other. Here, in many instances, we never think of preparing for the field more than two months previous to the contest. Let it not be thought we regret the result which has taken place—rather say it has eventuated as it should, as it will probably enable us to correct our errors, and be better prepared to enter into competition at another time with our Southern friends, who have certainly, with few exceptions, manifested a liberality and nobleness of character which should always distinguish gentlemen sportsmen.

MISSOLONGHI.—A history of the siege of Missolonghi has been published at Paris, by M. Auguste Fabre, a French writer of considerable celebrity. It contains a number of most interesting details with respect to that memorable event. The bravery and self-devotion of the unfortunate Greeks are painted with a very masterly pencil. It is well known, that after having been disappointed in all their hopes of aid, feeling their ramparts crumbling under their feet, seeing their fathers, their wives and their children perishing by famine, the garrison sent a communication to the only corps able to give them any succour, that of Kairaskaki, requesting it to attack the rear of the enemy on a certain day, and to announce its arrival by a general discharge of musketry, at which moment the garrison would make a sortie, and endeavor to cut their way through the besieging army. On the appointed day, the population of Missolonghi was assembled. There remained three thousand soldiers, (including those who, although sick or wounded, were capable of marching with the assistance of their comrades) a thousand artificers, or other men unused to fighting, and about five thousand women and children. The Grecian women, who fancied themselves strong enough to brave the fatigue and danger of the sortie, dressed themselves in men's clothes, in order that if they were unable to escape the enemy, they might be mistaken for soldiers, and put to death instantly. Many of them hung round their necks, and round the necks of their children, as a protecting talisman, the revered relics of their ancestors; and were concealed daggers, with which either to strike the enemy or secure their not being taken alive. Those whose weakness forbade them to follow the troops, joined the desperately wounded, the sick, the aged, and the infants, and resolved to bury themselves in the ruins of the town. It was a terrible moment.

Almost all the families of Missolonghi were divided into two parts; those who remained in expectation of death, and those who were on the point of rushing forth to vengeance and to new dangers. The hardest warriors were subdued to tears; and the bravest hearts quailed at the approaching separation. All these preparations were, however rendered abortive by the infamous treachery of a Balgarian soldier, who had deserted to Ibrahim, and disclosed the whole plan. The Turks suddenly attacked the town, and bathed themselves in Christian blood. The scene that followed was hideous. "But one voice was heard among the despairing women," says M. Fabre; "To the sea! to the sea!" Many precipitated themselves to the wells, into which they first threw their children. But the wells at length became full, and it was a long way from the ramparts to that part of the harbor, which was sufficiently deep for the purpose of death. The conquerors anxious for slaves, followed close on their victims. Several women and even several children, had the address and the good fortune to free themselves by throwing themselves on the naked swords of the Arabs; others plunged into the flames of the burning houses; 1200, who could discover no way of destroying themselves, fell into the hands of the enemy.

"The attention of the conquerors was soon drawn to the *powder magazine*. The size and *the solidity* of the building induced them to believe that the wealth of the inhabitants had been there deposited. It contained, however, only women and children, and Capsalis (one of the primates of the town, who, having obstinately refused to accompany the garrison in their projected sortie, conducted to the powder magazine a crowd of women and children, saying, "come, and be still; I will myself set fire to it.") They wept not; they had no parting to apprehend; the grave was about to unite them for ever. The mothers tranquilly pressed their infants to their breasts, relying on Capsalis. In the meanwhile, the enemy crowded round their asylum; some attempted to break open the doors; some to enter by the windows; some climb to the roof, and endeavor to demolish it. At length Capsalis perceiving that a number had assembled, uttered a brief prayer, familiar to the Greeks—'Lord, remember me!' and applied the match. The explosion was so violent, that the neighboring houses were thrown down, large chasms were produced in the earth, and the sea moved from its bed, inundated one part of the town. Two thousand barbarians were blown up with Capsalis." Such was the catastrophe of this terrible drama!

Knowledge of Ourselves.

Of all the human sciences, that concerning man is certainly the most worthy of man, and the most necessary part of knowledge. We find ourselves in this world surrounded with a variety of objects: we have powers and faculties fitted to deal with them, and are happy or miserable in proportion as we know how to frame a right judgment of things and shape our actions agreeably to the circumstances in which we are placed. No study, therefore, is more important than that which introduces us to the knowledge of ourselves—Hereby we become acquainted with the extent and capacity of the human mind; and learning to distinguish what objects it is suited to, and in what manner it must proceed in order to compass its ends, we arrive by degrees, at that justness and truth of understanding, which is the great perfection of a rational being.

Blanks for sale at this office